THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 42. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 17TH MAY, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque *MANDARIN*, 344 Tons, Captain PIRON. Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by WM. KAY, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼ *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which shall be the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea-Risk. Dls.	Harbour-Risk. Dls.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	17,400
Lebanon Marine Insurance Office	23,000	..
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*		

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT THE UNDERSIGNED.

HARDWARE for Buildings; as LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, SCREWS, DOOR-SPRINGS, &c.
CROWN GLASS.
Table, and other LAMPS.
PENDULES.
STATIONERY, GOLD PENS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
SPERM CANDLES.
WINES, PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA.
Dark BRANDY, &c.
Table CLOTHS, Table KNIVES in Sets.
Watch GUARDS, Pencil CASES,
STULS &c.
Money SAFES.
Gilt MOULDINGS for framing, Cornices.
LINEN-TICK, HUNTING.
GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS.
MARBLE MANTLE-PIECES.
PAINTS, SOAP, &c., &c.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex-ALBEMARLE.

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Secoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian Equid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutt Lve CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES. Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED BERRIES.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Fine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Cheddar Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*d'y*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vie du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplancy; (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned:—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticuls and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Goldand Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have been requested by M. C. DE MONTIGNY, French Consul at Shanghae and Ningpo, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises of Mr. D. REMI, on *Monday next, the 19th instant,* (on account of the French Government,) the undermentioned articles saved from the wreck of the Whale-ship *Narval;*—

Two WHALE-BOATS.
A lot of OARS.
One CHRONOMETER.
And a lot of assorted IRON WORK.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

TERMS,—*Cash on delivery.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co,
Auctioneers.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE present possessor of the copy of SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S *Voyage of the Sulnarang,* which was sold about 2 years back, among other works belonging to a Book Club here, will confer, a favour by sending it per bearer to the office of the *North-China Herald,* for the purpose of reference, and will receive it back without delay.

Shanghae, 15th May, 1851.

TO THE
INHABITANTS OF SHANGHAE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that the Business of BUTCHER carried on under the Style of J. SEDDEN & Co., is from this day dissolved, and all debts due to the said firm will be received by him, his receipt alone being a sufficient discharge. The aforesaid Business will be carried on by the undersigned, hoping to meet with the patronage of the public.

J. LOCKHURT.

Shanghae, 17th May, 1851.

J. LOCKHURT.

BEGS to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he has opened an ESTABLISHMENT near the Bridge at the *Yangkingpang,* on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hopes by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 17th May, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned BEEF, NEAT'S TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, LIVE STOCK, VEGETABLES, &c., on moderate terms.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH.
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so Liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL.
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been fine, if we except two days. The wheat crops look well and are fast approaching maturity—the unbeaded variety more particularly, but also some of the bearded is deficient in the size of the panicles. The average temperature of the week has been 61° 6', that of the corresponding week in 1850, 69°.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MAY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.			RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850
9	F.	30.19	30.21	29.92	60.	68.	N.E.		N.W.	0.00	0.08
10	S.	29.98	30.19	29.82	64.5	70.	E.N.E.		S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
11	S.	30.01	30.24	29.83	64.	71.	N.N.W. to E.		E.S.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
12	M.	30.01	30.09	29.85	60.5	71.	S.E. to S.S.E.		E.	0.00	0.00
13	Tu.	29.99	30.17	29.81	58.5	71.	E. to E.S.E.		E.	0.41	0.00
14	W.	30.00	30.12	29.82	60.	70.	E.		E.S.E.	0.15	0.00
15	Th.	30.11	30.02	29.97	64.	62.5	E.S.E.		S.W.	0.04	0.16
								Total		0.60	0.32

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

THE following information is translated from the autumnal number of the *Red Book* for the past year 1850,—route, time, &c., which officials take in travelling:—

From the Imperial City (Peking) to Tse nan *foo* the capital of Shantung:—

140 *le* the same route as before to Shang cho lo in Chili	thence.
60 ,, ,, Fun shuy station (Yih) in Sin ching *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Kwei E station in Heung *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Ch'hing station in Jin khew *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Yin hae (*l* sea coast)	,,
60 ,, ,, Luk ching *yih* in Sheen *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Foo ch'hang yih in Keaou ho *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Fow ching	,,
50 ,, ,, Tung kwan *heen* in King chow, there ascending the hills on the borders of Shantung	,,
60 ,, ,, Gan tek yih in Tek *chow*	,,
80 ,, ,, Thaou yuen yih in King yuen *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Lew poo yih in Yu ching *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Gan ching yih in Tse ho *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, the Foo tse's official residence in Lih ching *heen* in Tse nan foo	,,
919 *le* or 330 miles.	

From the Imperial City (Peking) to each *foo* in *Honan*—

to Kae fung, Chang tek, Kwei tek, Hwae chin, *foos,*	30 days.
to Wei hwuy, Honan, *foos,*	35 ,,
to Nan yang, Joo ming, *foos,*	40 ,,

From Honan to each province—

to Chili, Keangsoo, Shantung, Shense, Shun teen, Gnan hwuy, Shanse,	30 days.
to Fung teen, Chekeang, Honan,	60 ,,
to Sze chuen, Fo keen,	80 ,,
to Kwangse, Kwangtung, Yunnan,	90 ,,
to Kansuh, Keangse,	50 ,,
to Hoopeh, Kwae chow,	70 ,,

From the Imperial City (Peking) to Kae fung *foo* the Capital City of Honan province—

330 *le* the same route as before to Moukden so far as Kin tae yih station, in Paou ting *foo*	thence.
40 ,, ,, to Kin yang station in Mwan ch'hing *heen*	,,
45 ,, ,, Theih ching station in Ch'n yun *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Yung ting station in Ting *chow*	,,
50 ,, ,, Se yo station in Sin yo *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Fuh ch'hing station in Kaouch'hing *heen*	,,
50 ,, ,, Hwan san station in Ching ting *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Kae ch'hing station in Yih ch'hing *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Kaou ch'hing station in Chaou *chow*	,,
60 ,, ,, Hwae uy station in Pih heang *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Chung kheu station in Nuy khew *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Lung kan station in Hing tae *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Lin lo station in Yung neen *heen*	,,
45 ,, ,, Chung tae station in Han tan *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Kan yang station in Tsze *chow* on the borders of Honan	,,
70 ,, ,, Sin ch'hing station in Gnan yang *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, E kow station in Thang yin *heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Khe mun station in Khe *heen*	,,
50 ,, ,, Wei yuen station in Keih *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Lin yen station in Yen teiu *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, the Foo tse's official residence at Ta leang yih in Tseang foo *heen,* in Kae fung *foo*	,,
1,540 *le* or 554 miles.	

From the Imperial City (Peking) to each *foo* in Shanse—

to Tae yucu, Loo gnan, Fun chow, Ta tung, Ning woo, Suh ping, *foos,*	30 days.
to Ping yang, Tse h chow, *foos,*	35 ,,
to Poo chow, *foo,*	40 ,,

From Shanse to each province—

to Shun teen, Chili, Shantung, Honan, Shense,	30 days.
to Fung teen, Hoo peh,	50 ,,
to Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Keang se, and Honan,	60 ,,
to Kan suh,	40 ,,
to Chekeang, Sze chuen,	70 ,,
to Pokeen,	80 ,,
to Kwangtung, Kwangse, Yunnan,	100 ,,
to Kwae chow,	90 ,,

From the Imperial City (Peking) to Tae yuen *foo* the Capital City of Shanse—

665 *le* as before written being part of the route to Honan, so far as Hwan san in Ching ting *heen*	thence.
60 ,, to Tshing ning *yih* (station) in Hwo luh *heen*	,,
90 ,, King san *yih* station in Tsing king *heen* entering the borders of Shanse.	,,
80 ,, ,, Pih ping *yih* station in Yo ping *heen*	,,
50 ,, Ping than *yih* station in Ping ting *chow*	,,
80 ,, ,, Khin tseun *yih* station in Mang *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Tae gnan *yih* station in Show yang *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Ming kheen *yih* station in Yu tsze *heen*	,,
50 ,, ,, the Foo tse's Ya mun at Liu fun yih, in Yang kheuh *heen* in Tae yuen *foo*	,,
1,215 *le* or 437 miles.	

From the Imperial City (Peking) to the Capital City of Shanse going the "*outer*" route—

140 *le* to Shang cho lo *yih,* in Chili as before written	thence.
90 ,, ,, Lae suy *yih,* in Lae suy *heen*	,,
40 ,, ,, Tshing wan *yih,* in Yih *chow*	,,
90 ,, ,, Shantung *yih,* entering the borders of Shanse	,,
120 ,, ,, Heang san *yih,* in Kwang chang *heen*	,,
90 ,, ,, Tae pih *yih,* in Ling *chow heen*	,,
60 ,, ,, Ping hing *yih,* at Ping hing Custom-house	,,
70 ,, ,, Sha keen *yih,* in Fan che *heen*	,,
120 ,, ,, Gan mun *yih,* in Tae *chow*	,,
100 ,, ,, Yuen ping *yih,* in Che *heen*	,,
70 ,, ,, Ching tshin *yih,* in Yang kheuh *heen* in Tae yuen *foo* arrived at the Capital	,,
70 ,, ,, Lin fun yih	,,
1,060 *le* or 381 miles.	

(To be continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 17TH MAY, 1851.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church, will (D.V.) now be open for Divine Service, every Sunday. Hours of Service 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A Series of the *Diario de Manila*, has been left at our office without address, containing January, February and March papers.

LATEST DATES.

England.	24th Febr.	Port Philip.	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	10th March	Sydney.	24th Nov.
Bombay,	19th March	Amoy.	16th April
Madras,	14th March	Hongkong.	19th April
Singapore,	7th April	Ningpo.	1st April
Penang,	26 April	New York,	13th Febr.
Batavia,	25th March	San Francisco,	26th Febr.
Manila,	7th April	Sdwich. Islands,	1st March

No. 8.

CIRCULAR.

Her Majesty's Consul, has received instructions to make known to the British Community at Shanghae the appointment by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (in compliance with the wishes of the Community,) of the Revd. John Hobson to be Chaplain to the British Chapel at this Port.

Her Majesty's Consul is at the same time directed to take care it is clearly understood that in conformity with the regulations in regard to British Chapels under the controul of the Foreign Office, Mr. Hobson will hold his office of Chaplain at the will of the Secretary of State, and that the Licence of the Bishop of Hongkong, or of any other Bishop, is not necessary to enable him to perform his functions, and will not entitle him to perform these functions, if he should at any time be removed by the Secretary of State.

British Consulate, 6th May, 1851.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Community at Shanghae.

The above notification was sent round to the British Community, last week. We understand, it has arisen from the circumstance of a Minister, who was appointed to the British Chaplaincy, in the island of Madeira, having become obnoxious to the British residents, in consequence of preaching Puseyite doctrines, and whom they, therefore, petitioned the Foreign Secretary to recall. Upon being superseded, he resisted the mandate of that functionary, in virtue of his holding his licence from the Bishop of London, and therefore defied any power *ex Cathedrâ*. Lord Palmerston, we believe, on that occasion sent out another Chaplain, upon the expressed wish of the British residents, so that there were two rival Chaplains, one in possession, but superseded, the other newly appointed by the Foreign Secretary to the same incumbency, which caused no little ill-feeling, and public scandal, in Madeira, to the great reproach of our protestant Church. This had, no doubt, caused the issue of the above Notification, copied in substance from Lord Palmerston's letter, in order to avoid any recurrence of such an event.

Looking, however, at the peculiar circumstances, under which our excellent Chaplain has been appointed; that he, after having approved himself a sound, and conscientious Churchman, by the weekly ministration of the simple, and authorized ritual of our Church, for a considerable period;—that, he was originally selected by the former respected incumbent of Trinity Church to officiate for him whilst absent in search of health, —that, our now, duly appointed Chaplain, has continued to administer our Church services, ever-since, to the great satisfaction, and benefit of the British Community;—that, it was by their unanimous solicitation, and petition, that, our excellent minister was induced to forego the original object of his coming out here,—the preaching of the gospel, for the conversion of the heathen Chinese; and, that he has, now, obtained his appointment, as above set forth, in consequence of the expressed wishes of the British Community.—We do think, that, however, it might be necessary to guard against wolves, in sheep's clothing, obtaining admission, into our pure orthodox Church, it might have been prudent, and advisable, to intimate to the present incumbent, that he held his office during the good pleasure of the Crown, expressed, as is usual in such cases, through the Foreign Secretary, to the Consuls of Great Britain, resident in foreign ports; yet, we cannot perceive, either the necessity, or good taste, of proclaiming to the world, in such cases, *ore rotundo*, that the Reverend Mr. So and So is not appointed, as in England, for life; but, is the mere nominee of my Lord So and So, during his good will and pleasure.

We are truly sorry, that such a document has appeared in public, as we consider that an unmerited, however unintentional, and needless annoyance, has been offered, not only, to our own worthy minister, but also to our highly respected Diocesan, by the publication of a document, which, might we think, have been kept in abeyance, until some circumstance had called for its publication.

We fully acquit our Consul, of any desire to hurt the feelings of our minister, or his Diocesan, by the course he has pursued; at the same time, we think, there has been an unnecessary parade of the subject before the public eye, which, as this settlement is not altogether confined to the residence of British subjects, would, have been much better avoided.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 162, Jany. 18th and 19th, 1851.

Further Imperial Edicts appear in this number, on the subject of the *Kwangsi* rebellion, commending some officers for their patriotism and bravery, and condemning others for their cowardice and imbecility. They only reiterate the oft-told tale of splendid achievements on the part of the Imperialist army, and disgraceful defeats among the rebel bodies, showing the Emperor to be still ignorant of the real truth.

His Majesty condemns a Tartar major to degradation into the ranks, from which he originally rose, for his gross ignorance of his own language, of archery, and of horsemanship, "the three fundamental principles which constitute the basis on which the present Dynasty exists;" and directs him to give his whole attention for the future to the acquisition of these important qualifications.

Another rescript disgraces the Governor of *Kwangsi* together with two subordinate officers for encouraging actresses to perform within the Governor's palace, and thereby disgracing their position as officers of Government.

No. 164, Jany. 22d and 23d, 1851.

This number records another victory over a body of the *Kwangsi* rebels, achieved on the 27th day of the 11th month at *Hung Chow*, in that province.

Supplementary No. 1, Jany. 24th to 26th, 1851.

Another Edict on the subject of the *Kwangsi* rebellion, decrees posthumous honors to certain officers who had perished in an engagement with the rebel forces, and disgrace and degradation to others who had failed in preventing the escape of defeated bodies of the banditti.

Supplementary No. 2, Jany. 27th to 31st, 1851.

His Majesty in a rescript to a memorial from the Viceroy of *Kwangtung* and *Kwangsi*, directs that the civil and military officers of Shanghae be handed over to the Board for the most favorable consideration of their services against the pirates on the coast.

Supplementary No. 4, Feby. 6th to 10th, 1851.

In reply to a joint memorial from the members of the Imperial Academy, requesting the Emperor's permission to publish all the essays written by him when pursuing his youthful studies, His Majesty after modestly deprecating the value of these productions of his pen, consents to their being printed after a careful revision by *Tooshoutseen* his tutor.

His Majesty directs all Viceroys to send in faithful returns of all outstanding accounts of taxes unpaid previous to the 30th year of *Taou-kwang*, in order that in accordance with the example of his predecessors, he may remit the whole amount, and thereby fulfil his high Commission as benefactor of his people.

No. 1, of the 1st year of Heenfung, Feby. 16th to 21st, 1851.

His Majesty accedes to the application of the Viceroy of *Keangsoo* to allow the repair of the great lock called *Tungpo*, which is thrown across the *Sou Ho*, the only channel of water communication between the *Yang-tsze-kiang* above Nanking at *Woo Hoo*, and the net work of canals which pervades the prefectures of *Soochow* and *Sungkeang*. The expenses are to be defrayed by public subscription among the inhabitants of *Soochow* and *Sungkeang*. Lest however the people should fancy that they obtain thereby a right of property in the erection, the Emperor especially warns the Viceroy that no houses or sheds of any kind are to be allowed within 120 feet on either side of the lock.

No. 3, Feby. 24th and 25th, 1851.

The Board of Ceremonies memorialises on behalf of the Envoy from *Loochoo* who as bearer from his sovereign of congratulatory presents on the occasion of the Emperor's accession to the throne, begs His Majesty in gracious consideration of the humble loyalty for which they have always been famous, to refrain from retaining these presents as the annual tribute of their distant and secluded island for the year.

During M. de Montigny's (the French Consul's) absence, in quest of his shipwrecked fellow-countrymen, a present of some *Yaks*, a kind of Tibetian Cow and Ox*, has been sent to him, a keeper also, came along with them, a fine, powerful, intelligent-looking countryman; the cattle have not yet recovered from the effects of their long journey, they are most picturesque looking animals, covered with long black hair of very fine quality, and beneath this is a short, soft, wool, very much like that of the Lama; the animals are very docile, rather small in size and appear to be quite young. Besides these, some Corean Cows have been brought back by M. de Montigny, they are extremely out of condition after their sea voyage; were they in flesh they would much resemble the Suffolk witch Cow.

The French Consul has a long time been endeavouring to obtain some of these breeds, and purposes to send them to France, so soon as they are fit to undergo so long a sea-voyage, and a fitting opportunity offers for their transmission thither.

We understand that none of either kind have yet been introduced into Europe, so that they will excite much curiosity should they fortunately arrive in their destined country; from the high latitudes they have come from, it is probable that they will thrive best in the mountainous countries of Europe, in the Pyrenees, the Vosges, or the Jura Mountains.

The account we intended to have inserted, detailing the difficulties experienced in discovering the island of refuge of the ship-wrecked whalers, is obliged to be deferred until next week.

* Called by the French *Bœuf grognant* or grunting Ox.

The U. S. Barque *Antelope*, Captain Roundy, arrived at Woosung, on Saturday last, from Hongkong, having on board three Seamen, of the Barque *Larpent*, which vessel left Liverpool, on the 18th of May last year, was sighted in the China seas, but from that date until now has not been heard of. On Monday, Captain Roundy, and the three men, attended at the British Consulate office, and deposed before Her Majesty's Consul, in substance to the following effect. Captain Roundy stated that, on the 1st instant, he was off the South end of the Island of Formosa, when he saw a boat approaching, and as the Natives of that part of the Coast, have a bad reputation, he fired a shot as a warning to keep off, but pulling under the stern of the vessel, he was hailed from it in English, and he then desired the people to come alongside, three Englishmen came on board, who stated they were part of the crew of the *Larpent*, which vessel had been wrecked on the Coast of Formosa, and all hands who landed, except themselves, murdered; the names of the three men are Alexander Berrics, James Hill and William Blake.

Alexander Berries, Seaman, deposed, that, on the evening of the 12th Sept. last, the *Larpent* having tacked off Botel Tobago, was standing towards Formosa, and about 20 minutes past 9 P.M., being in his hammock, he was thrown out by the shock of the Ship striking, he immediately ran on deck, and found she had ran stem on the Island; there was but little wind, a quiet sea, and the night was not dark. The fore-yard was backed and she dropt off making a great deal of water, which increased so fast that they cleared away the boats, and got them out with the loss of the Jolly boat, swamped along side; at half-past 2 A.M., they left the ship; the Captain and Chief Mate, and six men and boys in the gig, and officers and men, 23 in all, in the launch; they remained by the Ship, which however, in the course of an hour afterwards suddenly went down: both boats then made for the shore, and when day-broke they all landed in safety; but the Natives being troublesome and attempting to pilfer, they embarked and ran down the Coast until near dark; they then spoke the gig, and told the Captain the launch was so leaky they could not go much further; he advised them to do they best for themselves they could: as it fell dark they lost sight of the gig; they have too for the night and at day-break succeeded in beaching the boat near a remarkable, Sugar-loaf Rock, at the South end of the Land, and hauling it up they proceeded to make some repairs; they were all busy when a body of Natives emerging from the underwood, opened a fire of matchlocks, and many of them fell under it. Nine jumped into the water and swam off to a rock, but as they were still exposed to the fire, they again took to the water in different directions. Berries, the second officer, Mr. Griffiths and George Harrison, swam together, but Mr. Griffiths, getting worn out made for the shore, on reaching which he was immediately murdered; the other two swam round the point of Sand, about five miles, and landed on the Rocks, where they remained for two days, when getting desperate they walked inland and met some of the Natives who, however, received them well; some of the women taking the cloths from off three heads to cover them for they were naked. An old man, here took charge of them; three days after that, Harrison went off on a Catamaran to a Chinese boat under sail, but was shot as he boarded her. Berries remained about four months with the old man, who, finally sold him to a Chinese for six dollars, with whom he also remained about four months; it was now he discovered that two of his ship-mates, Hill and Blake were alive, and also in captivity, the three determined to run to the village of Sawsianah, and see the Chinese Authorities, this they did, were well received, and the *Antelope* having hove in sight they were put into a boat, and sent off to her; Berries stated, that the tribe by whose hands their companions fell are an annoyance, and a terror, to all the neighboring tribes and the Chinese population, his description of the slaughter of his ship-mates was fearful: he added he had made several attempts to board vessels which were passing, and almost succeeded in reaching a barque called the *Flying Dutchman*, but it came on to blow, and the boat people would not go, nor could he get off though she lay at anchor all night; he was bought from the Natives by the Chinaman for the purpose of being liberated and was well treated.

The deposition of William Blake, Joiner, and James Hill, Seaman, on board the *Larpent*, were confirmatory of that of Berries. Blake added that he heard the deck hailed from the Fore-castle that Land was right a-head, and within ten minutes afterwards he was thrown from his hammock by the concussion of the Ship striking, he then ran on deck and saw the flying-jib-boom end over the rocks, any one might have dropt from it on to them. After the attack by the Natives, he and Hill swam round to the point of rocks, and stopping at different places for rest finally landed, and the next day wandered over the rocks; they were then picked up by some Chinese by whom they were kept in captivity until they ran away as detailed by Berries; they were very well treated by the Taouke or Head man at the village of Sawsianah, who ransomed them for seven dollars each, and sent them off under charge of his son to the *Antelope*.

The three men expressed their gratitude for the kindness shown them by Captain Roundy.

The following is a list of the crew of the *Larpent*, as given by the seamen Berries, Blake, and Hill.—

CREW IN LIFE-BOAT WHEN LAST SEEN.

Master, Gilson. *1st Mate*, Allport. *Sailmaker*, ——. *Apprentice*, J. Winton. *Seamen*, Adams and Awell. *Boy*, Hughes.

CREW IN LAUNCH, TAKEN OFF FORMOSA BY THE "ANTELOPE."

Seaman, Alex. Berries. *Joiner*, Wm. Blake. *Ordinary Seaman*, Jas. Hill.

ALL KILLED.

2d Mate, Griffiths. *3d Mate*, Bland. *Steward*, ——. *Seamen*, Thos. M'Dowsn, Thos. Harrison, Thos. Bathgate, John Palmer, Jas. Harvey, Wm. Brodey, Geo. Pippin, John Turner, Sam. Jones, Wm. Williams, David Davis, and Jas. Bark. *Ordinary Seamen*, Wm. Pipbett, and Jas. Ireland. *Carpenter*, Robt. M'Ewen. *Doctor's Mate*, ——. *Cook*, ——.

The following Circular was sent round the Community, two days since:—

CIRCULAR.

The *Larpent*, Gilson, Master, from Liverpool bound to Shanghae, struck on the Rocks off the main land East side of Formosa, at 20 minute past 9 P.M., on the 12th September, 1850—backed off, but fast filling with water went down bodily in six hours after striking. The crew, &c., including the Captain were 31 in number—boats were got out—the gig was stove and filled in launching—the larboard quarter-boat had been lost off the Cape of Good Hope—the long-boat was got out and 23 hands in her including Mr. Henry Bland and Mr. Griffiths—th starboard quarter-boat was taken by Captain Gilson and seven others; the fate of the Captain's boat is not known but probably lost in trying to make Hongkong. The crew of the long-boat landed in order to repair her a little on the South-east of Formosa, in less than half an hour the natives came down upon them and before they were seen had shot one of the crew, immediately afterwards the officer Mr. Bland was shot, and then the rest made a rush towards the water to save themselves—this was on the beach—the savages closely followed shooting and cutting off the heads of 17 others, four succeeded in getting away by swimming a few miles down the Coast to a part inhabited by a different tribe, one was soon after beheaded—here the three were fed and worked hard—two were then sold to another man for 14 dollars. An old man of the South-west Coast, bought the third for 6 dollars, and told him he would save his life and assist him in getting away—the two found out the old man and all three then went to him, he worked them hard but was always ready to assist them in getting away, and after previous unsuccessful attempts did at last succeed in getting them on board the *Antelope*, on the 1st May, after the men had been 7½ months on the island. The three men saved promised to repay the old man of the South-west Coast whenever it lay in their power; they themselves having lost every thing, an appeal is made to the Community on their behalf, and also if an opportunity presents itself for slightly rewarding the old man who saved their lives from savages, and who probably at some future time may have it in his power to save others.

Subscriptions to be paid to C. Shaw who will be responsible for as just a distribution as possible according to the amount received.

Saved—Alex. Berries, William Blake, and James Hill.

Shanghae, 13th May, 1851.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Shaw, Bland & Co. for selves and Thomas Ripley of Liverpool owner of the barque *Larpent*,	Drs. 100
Rutherford Alcock,	" 10
T. C. Beale,	" 10
John Bowman,	" 15
E. Webb,	" 10
J. S. Baptista,	" 10
William Shaw,	" 10
Henry H. Kennedy,	" 5
L. Helbling,	" 10
J. Sauer,	" 5
D. Potter,	" 10
D. D. Lewin,	" 10
R. B. Ullett,	" 5
A. Tilby,	" 5
C. D. Mackenzie,	" 10
J. Withington,	" 10
Wm. Potter,	" 5
A. Fincham,	" 5
G. S. Spreckley,	" 10
Jno. J. Odell,	" 5
J. F. H. Trautmann,	" 5
A. Connolly,	" 5
P. Loureiro, Jr.,	" 10
E. Spicer, Barque *Fanny*,	" 5
M. Moses,	" 10
C. A. Fenton,	" 10
F. Foster,	" 5
C. D. Nye,	" 5
Jacques Aroné,	" 5
Edward Hall,	" 5
James Weathaly,	" 2
John Scarth,	" 5
P. D. Williams,	" 15
H. D. Barnard,	" 10
Henry Anthon, Jr.,	" 10
D. O. Clark,	" 10
M. T. Yates,	" 4
H. Fogg,	" 5
T. J. Birdseye,	" 5
J. Macdonald,	" 5
D. Sillar,	" 10
Jamsetjee Bazenjee,	" 5
M. D. Moshee,	" 5
C. Bomanjee,	" 5
F. S. Langrana,	" 5
N. M. Langrana,	" 5
F. Goolam Hussun,	" 5
D. Burjorjee,	" 5
A. Thome,	" 5
H. Shearman,	" 10
D. B. Robertson,	" 10
A. Bowman,	" 10
J. Rigg, at Mr. Bowman's,	" 10
A. W. G. Rusdea,	" 10
E. M. Smith,	" 5
E. Langley,	" 5
O. E. Roberts,	" 10
D. O. King,	" 10
W. S. Brown,	" 10
W. Broughall,	" 5
Dr. Lockhart,	" 5
J. Stronach,	" 5
A. Wylie,	" 2
Rev. W. H. Medhurst,	" 4
Rev. W. C. Milne,	" 4
Amer. Epis. Mission,	" 10
Rev. John Hobson,	" 10
Miss M. J. Morse,	" 10
Dr. Kirk,	" 5
J. B. Locke,	" 3
William Kay,	" 5
F. A. Layton,	" 5
V. P. Jordan,	" 2
C. Waters,	" 5
J. Skinner,	" 10
F. Parish,	" 5
W. H. Medhurst,	" 5
	Drs. 641

SUBSCRIPTION AT WOOSUNG,
PER CAPT. THOS. LACY,
SCHR. *TIME*.

Captain J. H. Anderson, *Mastiff*,	Drs. 10
Captain Geo. Chase, *Maiden*,	" 10
J. Wilks, Junr.,	" 10
Captain Thomas Lacy, *Time*,	" 10
Dr. Irons,	" 10
O. W. Thomson,	" 5
Norman Lacy,	" 5
Captain Endicott, *Snipe*,	" 10
T. Bicknell,	" 5
L. Bidder,	" 5
Captain Roundy, *Science*,	" 10
Rob. P. Carr, *Mastiff*,	" 10
M. Reuben,	" 10
M. Davis, *Mastiff*,	" 5
W. Stanton, *Lively Jane*,	" 5
Captain H. W. Landers, *Lively Jane*,	" 10
Captain Janncey, *Falkstone*,	" 10
E. A. Reynolds,	" 10
A. Sivewright,	" 2
Richard Tizzard,	" 2
Captain A. Thomson, *William IV*,	" 10
C. Phipps,	" 5
Rob. Williams,	" 5
Captain Duins, *William*,	" 10
Gunner, *William*,	" 2
Manuel, *William*,	" 2
Captain D'Busche, *Clown*,	" 10
Benj. Cobb,	" 5
Joseph Long,	" 2
Dan. Evans, Gunner, *Tiger*,	" 2
M. F. P. Langrana,	" 10
Jno. Marshall,	" 2
Arch. M'Donald,	" 2
Shroff, *Maiden*,	" 3
Shroff, *Tiger*,	" 3
	Drs. 224
Shanghae Subscription,	" 641
Total,	Drs. 865

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Voisin de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. à Lyon, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 37.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

A spirit of revolt had for many years past disturbed the tranquillity of China, both on its frontiers, and in the very heart of the Empire. But in the year 1637 this spirit became more violent: as if the destiny of this vast country had

been to become alternately the prey to invasion of its most barbarous enemies, and to the rebellion of its most traitorous subjects.

These rebels owned different chiefs, who may advantageously be consigned to oblivion, or otherwise may be noticed elsewhere. One alone deserves notice here at our hands, since the remarkable success of his rebellion led to the revolution that we are about to narrate.

This rebel's name was Lystching, and his birth was so obscure, that it is not known in what province he was born. As for his personal qualities, it must be acknowledged that he was endowed with all those which in an eminent degree distinguish the greatest villains.

Possessed of a great and wily genius, he was equally proud and hypocritical, as intrepid in the midst of the greatest dangers, as he was fertile in resources amidst misfortunes, full of energy in action and singular coolness in crisis; both eloquent and liberal when necessary to secure zealous partisans or in order to recover the co-operation of his accomplices; the sworn enemy of all lawful submission, but so ambitious in his designs, that he had the audacity to aim at the throne itself, whereon he even had the insolence to take his seat. How great should be the care of Sovereign Princes to destroy such monsters without pity, as soon as they are discovered.

The wretch of whom we write had been taken several times, but a feigned submission coupled with great address, had easily effected his escape. He had actually been defeated in open battle, and compelled to seek safety in flight before the imperial troops, who pursued him for two entire days. As he distrusted almost all those who had followed him after his defeat, believing them to be gained over by the Mandarins to take his life, he suddenly abandoned them. The thought then struck him to seek refuge with another notorious rebel, his former associate in adventure, to whom he wrote a most submissive letter.

But the man knew too well the audacious character of his old companion, to allow him to rejoin him; he, therefore, positively refused to receive him again. In this extremity, that a long illness rendered still more overwhelming, Lystching hid himself as best he could in a remote part of the province of Sze-chuen. Being restored to sound health, he took the precaution to form a small band of outlaws, which he led into Shen-si. He there re-established his fortunes within twelve months, and considered himself able about the beginning of the year 1639 to undertake some important enterprise.

Circumstances not handed down to us having prevented his executing his projected scheme in the province he was in, Lystching crossed over into Shan-si, and set his face against Yun-ning*, a city of the second order, whose Governor was a Prince of the Imperial Family. The rebels had hardly arrived when they invested it closely on all sides and took it next day by escalade with but small loss on their part.

They massacred the Prince, the garrison and all the inhabitants, in order to cause more terror amidst the neighbouring towns. They pillaged the place, and a few days afterwards burned the city. In the same way they either took or compelled to surrender at discretion more than forty important posts; whereby Lystching subjugated a very large tract of country.

With a view to keep this more securely and place himself in a position to increase it; this new conqueror, so unworthy of becoming one, thought it best to form a much larger army. He proffered an asylum to all fugitives from another rebel corps recently dispersed; and thinking what he had accomplished insufficient for the execution of his great project, he sent emissaries into the neighbouring provinces who invited all brigands and wretched persons to join him. The promises he made to supply all their wants, and make them rich as soon as possible, attracted such vast numbers to him from even most distant regions, that by the middle of the following year, 1640, he found himself at the head of 500,000 men.

Among such a vast number of soldiers, which to those who are unacquainted with the populousness of China must seem past belief, there were of necessity many very bad characters. The rebel General understood this better than any one, and, therefore, set about to form his troops. He employed hard labour, military exercises, force, murder even, and slaughter—in order to bring them into exact training for war, after his own pattern, and unfortunately he succeeded but too well.

Having desolated the whole province of Shan-si, he passed over with his army into Ho-nan, and first of all took Ho-nan-foo†. The inhabitants having favoured his entrance into their city, Lystching did them no harm, the Soldiers mostly yielded to him; but he put to death the Prince who commanded in the place, together with all the Mandarins without exception. From thence the rebels went on to Kea-fung-foo‡, the Capital of the Province, which had a double wall, and some outworks in good condition. They fought against it for seven whole days, without making any impression; this compelled Lystching to raise the siege: fully resolving to return thither when least expected. Other places which he took this year, 1641, seem to have compensated him for the loss of the one he missed. One amongst them was yielded up to him with an agreeable condition; which was that he should immediately espouse the daughter of the traitor who delivered the city up to him.

The ceremony of his nuptials, and the joy he felt by the capture of so many cities and towns, were somewhat disconcerted by the news brought him of a large Imperial army that advanced rapidly against him, in order to give him battle. This army was formed by four different corps, that as many Generals had just formed, without overmuch union amongst themselves, as very soon showed itself. Lystching having assembled a great part of his forces, no longer feared the approach of the enemy. At first he put himself into a complete state to receive them, but after much reflection, he thought he had better do something more than await them.

He, therefore, set out to meet them, and did so in excellent order. His approach and the fierce countenances of his soldiers, inspired terror amongst the Imperialists. One of the four corps of their army refused to form in line, and withdrew.

The rebels attacked instantly, and directed their chief assaults against the troops of a brave officer, named Foosunlung, and succeeded in causing them to waver. Immediately afterwards the other two corps of the Imperial army, were seized with a panic, and took instantly to a shameful flight.

Foosunlung, perceived that there was no other fate for him as a brave warrior than to defend himself valiantly, and to sell his life dearly. Recollecting that he had left his equipage behind him in a place sufficiently near and advantageous to enable him to hold it for a season, he had the skill to yield his ground gradually without breaking line, and thus retired upon his baggage wagons, with which he hastily formed a kind of entrenchment. Lystching who never spared his men, caused the Chinese General to be continually attacked, but always without success: which made him resolve to coop him up in close quarters and starve him out.

Foosunlung first ordered all the beasts of burden to be killed. But seeing that the enemy was by no means discouraged, and that his small fort might be burnt up in a moment, if the rebels only thought about setting fire to it; he disposed his forces for a vigorous sally, that might free them from their imprisonment. The appointed hour of the night had arrived; all amidst the most profound silence escaped from their inclosure, threw themselves with desperate courage upon one of the quarters surrounding them, forced a passage, and setting out on their march with the rapidity one may readily imagine, they determined to gain a place of security. The watchfulness of Lystching would not, however, permit them to find any asylum; his cavalry overtook them early next morning in an open level plain, where it was easy to cut them off. Foosunlung was spared: Lystching having expressly ordered it, much more on account of his own interest, than from esteem for that brave man.

The fact was that Lystching was well persuaded that the credit of this Mandarin was great amongst the troops of the province of Shen-si, and the rebel General was desirous to employ it in endeavouring to detach them from the service of the Emperor: but he soon perceived that his hopes were ill-founded. Having carried his prisoner before Han-tshing-heen§, he strongly urged him to induce the garrison of that place to open its gates to him. Such a proposal made the gallant warrior shudder with indignation, and made him exhibit all the grandeur and nobleness of his soul together with his constancy in virtue. "For what do you then take me, wretch," quickly replied Foosunlung; "I have "ever been faithful to my master, and it "shall never be said that I have been "capable of betraying him. I am in your "power: Why then do you delay my "death? No, no, replied the barbarian, "you shall not die so easily, at present "this will satisfy my vengeance."

He said the latter words whilst by his order they cut off Foosunlung's nose and ears; and subsequently, during three days he caused him to suffer all kinds of indignity and torture. Barbarous monster! What is truly astonishing, is, that the news of such brutal treatment towards a Mandarin of such high desert, instead of animating the garrison of Han-tshing-heen to avenge him by a vigorous defence, had the contrary effect. For these cowardly knaves learning how their brave commander had been served; lost courage, and shamelessly yielded to the rebel.

Although the submission of this place was followed by the capture of many others, Lystching did not the less regret the raising the seige of Kea-fung-foo. He therefore resolved to return, and not retire from it until he had subjugated this Capital of Honan. It was then the early part of the year, 1642.

The undertaking, was, nevertheless, by no means an easy one; and it may be looked upon, as one of the most difficult, the rebels could set about. New troops had been introduced into the city, to strengthen the garrison; the Viceroy was, also, there in person, and the Prince of Tchou had come to shut himself up there with his treasures, that he might animate the soldiers to behave valiantly. The method he pursued from the first day of the siege, shows that he went about it seriously, and that he would spare nothing to render this second attack upon Kea-fung-foo fatal to the besiegers. Reflecting that this war was ill deserving of the name but rather was a kind of brigandage and revolt; he promised two hundred taëls of silver to whoever should kill Lystching, or one of his Lieutenant-Generals; and a hundred to any one who wounded them dangerously.

It was a powerful bait for the Chinese, whose cupidity, as is well known, was ever the prevailing passion. Therefore, from the first sally made by the besieged, he who was their leader, having recognized Lystching, rushed boldly upon him and wounded him severely in the face. Although the hurt was by no means mortal, it did not fail to discourage the troops. Lystching hastened to withdraw them from the trenches, fearful lest the hardships of the siege continually disheartening his men, they should gradually disband themselves during his absence. He therefore set them about other labours more conformable to their disposition, that is to say to overrun, and pillage the country.

A whole month was spent in this cruel employment; during which Lystching finding himself quite recovered from his wound, returned again to attack Kea-fung-foo. In order to make his soldiers do their utmost upon this occasion, he made them feel how sensibly their own interest must engage them to complete this expedition gloriously. He represented to his principal officers and through them to the rest of the army; "That they "were about to get possession of one of "the most populous and opulent cities of "the whole Empire, and that the Prince "of Tchou, had, it appeared, brought "thither his treasures, that they might "the more certainly fall into their hands. "He added that he intended to make "Kea-fung-foo his stronghold, and to fix "there his usual residence, until his "victories should provide him a more "noble abode: he meant Pekin."

The different objects represented forcibly by a man naturally eloquent, could not fail to influence their imaginations. But whilst the impetuosity of the passions brought into play, disposed the besiegers to second the ambition of their leader, motives truly worthy of lofty minds, the honour of their service, the love of their country, and attachment to their Sovereign, produced a still more powerful effect on the officers of the garrison. The rebels could not appear at any part of the wall without being overthrown. They repaired the breaches with marvellous rapidity; and the sallies which they followed up close upon any attack were sure to be to the advantage of the loyal party. In truth it was to be feared that the rebels if the siege were prolonged, would, by their numbers which were prodigious ultimately gain the day; but they flattered themselves at Kea-fung-foo, that the court aware of the present dilemma in which their city was placed, would have already organised an army, to come to their timely assistance.

Nothing was more true, for this army was now on the march, and it would in all probability have saved the besieged city, if he who commanded the succours, had possessed the qualities of a good General. He took the utmost care to increase the number of his forces to the greatest possible amount; however, so soon as he saw the enemy, notwithstanding its strength, it still appeared to him very small; as if in certain emergencies, when the least delay may be fatal to one's success, too much nicety of calculation were not evidently unseasonable.

This great array of soldiery had after all, to speak frankly, that obvious feature of cowardice that was quite insupportable, even if the pretended succours had not been altogether useless: the brave men who defended Kea-fung-foo would not the less have succeeded in wearying the patience of the besiegers. But the Chinese General, unable to exhibit his bravery, wished to give proof of other talents, and particularly of the inventive genius he thought he possessed. "It is not convenient for us to fight the rebels, at the "present time, said he to his confidants, "however, I, intend to do something "which shall smother the revolt by a "single blow. I will destroy Lystching and "his army by drowning them in the "Hwang-hoh."

This immense river, whose bed is higher than the level of Kea-fung-foo, is confined between two strong embankments which hinder it from inundating the country through which it passes. The rebels, for the most part an ignorant rabble, better fitted for rude warfare than the comprehension of regular campaigns, were quite alive to the danger of their neighbourhood to that powerful river. They had, therefore taken the precaution to include within the line of their intrenchments all the small elevations of the country in their neighbourhood, and within these were placed their principal quarters. Thus when the skilful general had broken down the embankments of the Hwang-ho (for such was the work resulting from his profound reflections,) the waters of the river spread themselves impetuously over the plain, only destroying about ten thousand of the besiegers, whereas in the city of Kea-fung-foo he drowned more than two hundred thousand men, of the garrison and inhabitants.

On the first breaking out of this calamity the Prince of Tchou threw himself into a boat, and had the good luck to escape from the inundation; but his son was not so fortunate. A great many officers and soldiers likewise found the means of safety, and Kea-fung-foo was left without defenders. After the waters had passed away and the embankments had been repaired, Lystching employed his troops in cleansing the city, and in restoring every thing as far as possible to order. He afterwards took possession of several other Places in this province, whereby he became absolute master of Ho-nan. Such great success which ought to have satisfied the ambition of this infamous rebel, only served to inflame it still more.

(To be continued.)

* Yun-ning-choo is situate in 37°. 25'. 56". N. Lat., and 129°. 39'. E. Long. (from Paris.)

† Honan-foo, a city of Ho-nan, that takes its name from this province was regarded by the Chinese as the centre of the habitable earth. It is in 34°. 43'. 15". N. Lat., and 113°. 13'. 40". Long. East of Paris.

‡ Kea-fung-foo is in 34°. 51'. 13". N. Lat., and 112°. 21'. E. Long. The outworks here mentioned apparently were only the fosse and some batteries.

§ Han-tshing-heen, is a city of the third order in Shen-si, in 35°. 30'. 30". N. Lat., and 128°. 11'. 32". Long. East of Paris.

‡ The Hwang-ho, or Yellow River, a great river that traverses China from West to East. Its sources are in Tartary to the West of Shen-si, towards the 35°. N. Lat., and 114°. of Long. East from Paris. Its mouth is in the Eastern Ocean at the extremity of Kiangnan, toward the North of that Province, in the 31°. 10'. of N. Lat., and in the 121°. Long. East of Paris.

THE following criticism on a book, treating of the Cotton and Commerce of India, will, we think possess interest for many of our Mercantile readers.

The Cotton and Commerce of India; with Remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Presidency. By John Chapman, *Founder and late Manager of the Grand Indian Peninsula Railway.* John Chapman, 142 *Strand.*

This book will go far to forestall the inquiries to be instituted by Mr. Alexander Mackay for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and to make his mission unnecessary. It is a very complete examination of the circumstances that influence, and particularly of those that impede, the cultivation of cotton in India. Mr. Chapman does not deal in vague generalities; he examines the subject in detail, gives ample reasons for his deductions, and impresses the reader with a conviction that he has sought the truth unbiased. His work is marked, too, by sound good sense, akin to the highest wisdom of the statesman. He institutes, for example, this comparison between the imports of cotton into this country from India and the imports from the United States. Till the year 1813, the enormous freight from India made any comparison preposterous:—

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

Taking the four years from 1842 to 1845, both inclusive, (so as to avoid on the one hand the year 1841, when the closing of the China market threw an additional quantity on England; and on the other, the year 1846, one of peculiar depression from drought and other causes) our average import from India was 73,500,000 lbs. per annum; that from America for 1822-25 (the same years relatively to 1793) was 115,000,000 lbs. In viewing this as some indication of the relative capability of India to grow cotton fit for English use, it must be remembered that the American growers had hardly any rivalry to keep down their export, while the export of India had to rise against the powerful and practised opposition of America, already in chief possession of the market—that America was within a distance of England short and easy in comparison with that of India—that American cultivation was often upheld and extended by the direct aid of English capital, an advantage never enjoyed by the cotton cultivators of our eastern fellow-subjects—and that mechanical and scientific aids of all kinds were at the command of America, but not at the command of India. Notwithstanding these great advantages on the side of America, she overran India, in 20 years, only in the proportion of 118 to 73½.

The export from India, like that from the States, was extended, in spite of continually falling prices. In 1813, the price of Surats at Liverpool was from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb; in 1846, from 4½d. to 6d. The fall of price was met by a fall of freights equivalent to 2d. per lb.; a fall in exchange 2.21d.; a fall in the cost of carriage, chiefly occasioned by the pacification of India, 2.40d.; a diminution of cost by change of route, 0.36d., or a total reduction of 7d. per lb. From these facts the inference is drawn:—

CAUSE OF THE INCREASE.

That the origin and extension of the export of cotton from India to England, and the magnitude it has now attained, of 60,000,000 lbs. per annum, are not to be attributed to any extra-official efforts of the government, however costly, persevering or judicious, but entirely to the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and to the influence of ordinary mercantile considerations, operating in an improved state of India, which was brought about by the government, acting in its own proper character of conservator of the public peace and of private security.

From which we are taught to conclude, that it is only by the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and the Government confining itself to its duty of securing to its subjects their property and freedom to use their industry, that a further progress can be made. That is sound good sense, and quite consistent with it is the remark, that "our best help to India will be found in measures which raise the hopefulness, the intelligence, and efficiency of its rural industry," or the industry, the intelligence, and the hopefulness of the bulk of the people. The effects of merely introducing British capital and British agents into the country—being at most a few thousand persons, a few hundred thousand pounds, and a few European instruments—must be inconceivably trifling compared to arousing, in the many millions of natives, the spirit of hopefulness and of improvement. That would tend to increase the wealth and happiness of the great multitude, and give the manufacturers of England, in the bulk of the industrious people, many millions of customers.

In the same liberal and comprehensive spirit, the author—looking beyond mere petty regulations, which are much more gratifying to individual vanity, than influential either for good or evil over national welfare—shows that the supply of cotton from India is altogether a commercial question, and depends on the cost and the market, and that for England to obtain a large and continuous supply, the market must be assured, and the cost, now amazingly enhanced by the charge of conveyance, be reduced. He says, with respect to—

THE MARKET FOR COTTON.

The local native demand for cotton is always greater than that for export except in a very few districts. In Guzerat, apparently, the growth must be chiefly for export; so to some extent must it be in some parts of the South Mahratta country; but I think hardly in any other parts of India. What we receive, therefore, is merely a fraction of that produced for another and a very different market; and as our demand for Indian cotton, always fluctuating and uncertain, from its subordination to the chances of the American supply, becomes extremely fitful and capricious by the time it has reached the cultivator in the interior of India, nobody is there induced to lay out his means in providing for it. The native consumption of cotton has been estimated at quantities varying from a little under 1,000,000,000 lbs. to 3,000,000,000 lbs. per annum, while the demand for Britain has been but 60,000,000 lbs.; and the total export from India, including that to England, China, and all other places, has not been much more than 150,000,000 lbs., or from one-eighth to a twentieth of the whole growth; and this, being chiefly drawn from particular districts, favourably situated for the purpose, has left the greater part of the country wholly unaffected by the demand, and other parts only fitfully affected by it, and that in slight degrees.

Under these circumstances, it seems more surprising that we should obtain any cotton from India than we should obtain so much less than we want; and we may be little astonished that which we do obtain, conforms in quality and cleanness, rather to the more slovenly requirements of its greater and nearer market, than to the higher and more precise conditions of our own.

Only one element of the cost shall we advert to as supposed to be within the power of the Government, but which it will be seen is very little so.

THE LAND TAX.

The land tax is frequently held, and as frequently denied, to be the great obstruction to the growth of cotton in India. Without attempting to discuss this great question in its general bearings, it may be rendered tolerably clear that this impost is not the cause of the scantiness of our receipt of the staple; or, at least, that that scantiness may be accounted for on more certain grounds. Guzerat, as I hope to show, which really requires in justice a reform of its land tax, and its probably obtaining it, has long grown cotton for us, nearly to the utmost of its ability, and yet supplies but 6½ per cent. of our consumption; Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, limited like Guzerat, in area of soil suitable to the purpose, could not afford us, at the utmost, so much as double that quantity in addition. The rest of India (except the great cotton field to its centre, to be afterwards adverted to) has never grown such cotton as we can use, whether under native or British rule,—whether under light or heavy assessments; and its failure hitherto is attributable to natural causes, to the exclusion of any necessity, or perhaps opportunity, for supposing it to be occasioned by others of a fiscal nature—to cause remediable, perhaps, but not merely or chiefly by improved revenue arrangements. The great cotton field of central peninsular India, where the staple is produced in any quantity, at prices varying chiefly from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb., is for the most part under native government, and its land tax is beyond our control—there that impost is excessive, capricious, and exceedingly detrimental; nevertheless, that country grows cotton better and more cheaply than any other part of India, and has always done so.

We can neither quote more nor extend our comments. For the subject treated of, this is the most important work that we have ever met with. In addition to his own personal observations on the spot, without which he would have wanted a clue to his investigations, the author has consulted and epitomised numerous reports and public documents, and has given the public the most complete book we have for some time met with on any subject. He naturally, but scarcely exaggeratingly, rates very high the advantages of improved modes of communication. If railroads can be made on commercial principles to yield a profit, they will undoubtedly be the most effectual means than can be devised of improving the character, cultivation, industry, and habits of the people of Hindostan.—*Economist.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 10	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Apr. 25	Opium	Russell & Co.
" 12	Sir Edward Ryan	B. barque	320	Turner	Amoy	May 1	Sugar, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 15	Marion	U. S. S.		Glendy	Macao	Apr. 25		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
May 10	Success	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Manila	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 12	Alverton	B. barque	409	Buckland	Straits	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 17	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Treasure	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Androkles	Apr. 17	Danish bq.	360	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Eucles	May 1	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Hongkong	19th Instant
Fanny	Apr. 25	A. barque	341	Spicer	Russell & Co.	New York	19th Instant
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Refiting	
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Sir Edward Ryan	May 12	B. barque	320	Turner	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	22nd Instant

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	437	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marsden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Sir Edward Ryan*, from Amoy:—

Sugar, ...2,000 peculs.
Mangrove Bark, ... 63 "
Sapan Wood, ... 714:83 "
Sugar Candy, ... 787:50 "

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

May 14, Success, *for* Manila.

Correction of Dates last Moment.

Hongkong, 25th April.
Amoy, 1st May.
Ningpo, 12th May.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis.
Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion. Duchess of Lancaster, Duilius, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.
California.—Antiss.
Bombay.—Virgilia.
Hongkong.—Mazeppa, Nymph, and Race Horse.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1850.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843, ..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844, ..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845, ..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-0-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850, ..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals Tons	Iron Tons
Duilius,	Liverpool	331	Oct. 10	1,783,792	306,571	..	2,219	800	11	..	..
Keo,	Liverpool	327	Jany. 18	2,156,360	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..
Duchess of Lancaster,	Liverpool	396	" 27	3,104,770	118,040	..	61	..	..	..	..
Propontis,	London	255	" 28	1,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	295	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	..	2,503	300	..	..	..
Magellan,	London	359	" 18	914,200	44,500	..	602	550	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,848	27,104	53,476	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,725	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	11,048	98,360	151,441	9,579,480	615,091	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,306	3,571	7,489	42,912	11,837,038	485,172	255,461	1,065,594	1,385,247	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,47[illegible]	393,901	1,357,39[illegible]	2,760,54[illegible]	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,306	16,609,257	556,443	312,406	1,355,042	2,509,543	653,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	3,571	5,281	11,6[illegible]	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	110	113,101	200,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	15,401	..	..	83,[illegible]	10,330,272	117,716	236,934	49,22[illegible]	805,981	593,196	171,542	1,973,991	12,310,26[illegible]	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,501	33,980	..	..	13,320,614	18,425	114,085	..	137,80[illegible]	228,007	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,800	246,009	104,267	170,070	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,701	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,073	2,986,330	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,757	551,026	181,749	466,220	283,511	3,974,875	5,623,704	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,576	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,677,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,72[illegible]	3,656,666	8,435,316	47,107,914	17,231
Year 1849-50,	39,552,206	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,849,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	1,114
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,62[illegible]	..	314,916	..	1,691

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Panyin*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces	Nankeen Cases
1 Vessel		1850—	July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	187	..	..
3 "			Aug. "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			Sep. "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			Oct. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	50	..	..	13
3 "			Nov. "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "			Dec. "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,090	..
4 "		1851—	Jany. "	316,739	..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,350	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,500	229,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	13
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	1
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	17

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			Aug. "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,681	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,322	16,000	8	911
3 "			Sep. "	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,220	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			Oct. "	1,687,608	115,328	35,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	859	42,030	158,092	175,037	24,674	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			Nov. "	2,566,833	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,510	249,599	198,677	47,403	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 "			Dec. "	1,341,520	82,000	39,650	..	600	1,463,770	29,556	7,800	31,500	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 "		1851—	Jany. "	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,693	7,448	15,933	97,008	94,505	12,659	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 "			Feby. "	1,069,491	101,658	15,050	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,950	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	768,152	652,602	151,177	1,841,601	18,924,828	13,068	37,100	129	911
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	" 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	" 15	London	499,500	..	6,000	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	200	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,378	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	34
Albemarle,	704	" 20	London	272,526	2,025	28,729	..	933	304,213	..	..	..	11,175	7,624	600	19,799	324,012	1,871	13,300	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,255,986	591,292	376,515	3,733	276,320	19,503,916	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,368,416	15,523	50,400	129	971

Cargoes per *Liberty* and *Monarch*, not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	Sept. to Dec. Total	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	161
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	" 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	29
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby. 19	New York	129,500	..	..	129,500	110,300	19,200	234,200	120,600	14,300	26,800	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	406
Celestial,	866	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,523	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Carrington,	597	April 19	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,618	115,850	7,321	221,658	80,407	25,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	210
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 19th April, 1851,				3,618,095	47,644	14,160	3,679,699	3,354,196	264,329	1,653,227	724,969	694,622	440,938	7,132,281	10,812,180	239	37	22.40	1,490

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 3	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	" 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date.				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,600

Cargoes per *Pedlar, Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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